

Western Carolinian

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1826.

[NO. 292.]

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The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of West & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Nathan Brown having taken the stand lately occupied under the firm of West & Brown, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their liberal encouragement; and begs leave to inform them that he still continues to make and repair, on the shortest notice, and in the most workmanlike manner, all kinds of

Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. and hopes, by strict attention to business, still to merit a share of public patronage.
Salisbury, Dec. 30, 1825. 91

To Country Merchants and all others

INDEBTED to W. P. BASON, of Charleston, either on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to give receipts in discharge.

Charleston, Dec. 6, 1825. 494

House to Rent.

THE House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, to
ALFRED MACAY.
Nov. 14, 1825. 84

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON,
WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of MERCHANDISE, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville.
WESLEY REYNOLDS.
Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825. 3mt94

Doctor E. N. Gaither.

HAVING established himself in Statesville, respectfully tenders his services to the public, in the several branches of his profession, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c. and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.
Statesville, Nov. 17, 1825. 6t93

For Sale.

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society; the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper; the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.
GEORGE MILLER.
Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 53

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts.
G. M.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Kridler, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, of all kinds. Having just received a new stock of the best Philadelphia Leather, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial.
HENRY SMITH.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 3mt95

N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy.
July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Allemon & Locke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,
GEORGE LOCKE.
Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the Court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining uncollected lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the Court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded, and who wish to be heard, must appear, and produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABRAHAM K. SIMONSON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE,
JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,
September 28, 1825. Commissioners.

New Leather, New Fashions!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather,

and new Lasts and Foot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

Boots and Shoes,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.
Call at the sign of the big BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.
Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

FOR SALE.

IN conformity with the last will and testament of Solomon Hill, deceased, will be sold, at private sale, that well known plantation, in York District, on Allison's creek, ten miles North East of Yorkville, whereon formerly stood Hill's Iron Works.

On the premises are a large, new and elegant Dwelling House, a good kitchen, commodious Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out buildings; and a new Store House immediately on the great road. The situation of the dwelling house is high, healthy and romantic, commanding a view of an extensive and variegated landscape. There is also on the premises an excellent CRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, lately repaired—in complete order for manufacturing flour and has as extensive custom as any mill in this section of the state. Also, a New SAW MILL, in good order. The plantation contains twelve hundred acres of land, of which is an excellent meadow of twelve acres, a quantity of bottom, and a considerable portion of land just cleared.

The stream on which the Mills are situated has a good fall and affords a never failing supply of water. The situation of the place is an eligible one for many purposes. It is at the point where the great roads leading from Charlotte and Lincolnton to Yorkville, Camden and Charleston intersect—in the midst of a cotton and provision country, and within one mile and an half of an inexhaustible supply of IRON ORE. Combining so many local advantages, it may be appropriated as a place of Entertainment, with a store; as a cotton factory, Iron forge and smelting furnace, or a farm, as may suit the taste or pursuits of the purchaser.

Also, will be sold, either separately or with the above place, a tract of land two miles north of the above, on Beaver-dam creek, containing about three hundred acres.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given for the greater part of the purchase money.
NANCY HILL, Ex'or.
W. R. HILL, Es'or.
York District, Oct. 12th, 1825. 6mt92

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Rebecca Hudson vs. Alexander Miller: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test: JNO. GILES, Clk.
Price adv. \$2. 6mt94

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TREASURY REPORT.

From the great length of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we cannot, conveniently, give it in extenso, but will ourselves of the following abstract of it, from the National Journal.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to \$31,681,444 56, viz: Customs, 15,196,397; Public lands, 976,902 67; Dividends on stock in the bank of the United States, 367,500; Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, 98,885 29; Repayments of advances made in the War Department, 41,758 60; Loan under the act of May, 26, 1824, 5,000,400—21,682,444 56. And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year are estimated at \$100,000; making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury during the year 1825, 26,781,444 56. And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1824, of 1,946,597 13; an aggregate of 28,728,041 69. The expenditures during three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to \$9,190,969 91, viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, 2,098,325 16; Military service, &c. 4,890,300 59; Naval service, 2,137,156 37; Public debt, 11,074,987 79—24,190,879 91. And the expenditures during the fourth quarter, are estimated at \$253,000, viz: Civil, 445,000; Military, 960,000; Naval, 820,000; Public debt, 1,028,000—3,233,000. Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825, 23,443,979 91; and leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1826, an estimated balance of 5,284,061 78.

Should the expectations respecting the receipts of the 4th quarter of 1825, be realized, the receipts of the year will have exceeded the estimate of the Treasury made at the last session, by about \$300,000.

It is observed by the Secretary, that of the above estimated balance of 5,284,061 dollars, the sum of 3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount which will remain, on the 31st December next, unsatisfied, of appropriations made during the year 1825.

Of the residue of 1,784,061 dollars, the Secretary observes, it is proper distinctly to state, that about a million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds, being made up of debts due the United States from various banks whose notes were received by the government during the suspension of specie payments, or which were used as Bank of Deposit; debts of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and in any case slow.

DEBT.

The total amount of funded debt on the 1st of Oct. 1825, was \$80,985,537 72. Of this amount the only portion remaining unpaid of the revolutionary debt, is the 3 per cents, amounting to 13,296,231 dollars. This and the subscription of 700,000,000 dollars, in the Bank of the United States at 5 per cent. (the United States holding an equal amount of the Capital of that institution,) are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, making, together, 20,296,231 45. The residue of the public debt, contracted subsequently to January 1812, and amounting to 60,689,306 dollars, exists in the following portions, and is redeemable at the following periods: In 1826, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1813, 16,270, 797 24; in 1827, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1814, 13,096,542 90; in 1828, the residue of the unpaid loans of 1815, 9,490,699 10; in 1829, the moiety of Stock exchanged under act of 3rd March, 1825, 792,569 44; in 1830, the other moiety of the same stock, 792,569 44; in 1831, the third of the stock issued in exchange for the stocks of 1813, 1814, and 1815, subscribed under act of 20th April, 1822, 18,901 59; in 1832, another third of same stock, 18,902 59; in 1833, the loan from the bank of the U. S. contracted under the act of May 26th, 1824, 10,000,000; in 1832, stock created under act of 15th May, 1820, 999,999 13; in 1815, the remaining third of stock created under act of 20th April, 1822, 18,901 59; in 1833, the moiety of the stock exchanged under act of 26th May, 1824, 2,227,363 97; in 1834, the other moiety of same stock, 2,227, 363 98; in 1835, the stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1827, 4,735,296 36; total, reimbursable at the period above stated, 60,689,306 27; total, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, 20,296,231 45; total funded debt on 1st October, 1825, as above, \$80,985,537 72. The Treasury notes unpaid on the 1st October, 1825, is 16,600; and the amount of Mississippi Stock unredeemed on that day, is 7,860 dollars.

Of the \$11,074,987 79, mentioned as paid off in the last year, \$7,727,052 19 were on account of principal, and the remainder of interest for the first three quarters of the year. In 1826, upwards of sixteen millions, and in 1827, thirteen millions, of the debt will become due. It is proposed to pass an act to borrow nine millions at 5 per cent. interest, redeemable in 1829 and 1830; and an act for an additional loan of six millions; the former loan to enable the Treasury to pay off the remainder of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, redeemable in 1826; and the latter to redeem the thirteen millions of the stock of 1814, which will become redeemable in 1827. After these operations, and some exchanges of stock which are proposed, there will remain to be provided in the year 1829, eight and half millions; and the same sum in 1830. After 1830 the remainder of the debt will be about forty millions, one half of which will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; and the principal part bearing an interest of less than 5 per cent.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The exports of the year ending the 30th September, 1825, exceeded 92,000,000 dollars; the imports have exceeded, 91,000,000 dollars.

Of the exports, upwards of 66,000,000 were of domestic, and the remainder of foreign productions. Of the imports, upwards of 86,000,000; and of the exports upwards of 81,000,000 were in American vessels.

The amount of exports exceeds, by 17 millions, the average amount of the three years preceding; the imports exceed the same average by about 11 millions. The amount of domestic manufactures exported during the year, was between five and six millions; exceeding the exports of the same character, in 1824, 800,000 dollars, and those of 1823, more than 2 millions of dollars. The increase is attributed to the new Tariff.

Gross amount of duties accruing upon imports and tonnage, from January 1, to Sept. 30, 1825, 25,500,000. The gross amount for the year is estimated at 31,000,000 dollars.

This will exceed, by 6 millions, the amount of any one year since the excessive importations of 1815 and 1816.

The amount of debentures issued during the first three quarters of the present year, was \$4,489,710 29; being more by \$1,537,710 99 than the amount in the same period in the preceding year. Amount of those outstanding on the 30th September last, and chargeable on revenue of 1826, \$1,858,315 64; being more by \$854,313 64 than was chargeable on the same day in 1825, on the revenue of 1825.

The whole receipts of the year 1825 are estimated as follows, viz: From customs, \$24,000,000; Public lands, 1,000,000; Bank dividends, 385,000; Miscellaneous and incidental receipts, 115,000—25,500,000 dollars.

The expenditures as follows, viz: Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, 2,032,454 66; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, Revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st of January, 1817, 5,525,662 55; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 3,026,512 81; Public debt, 10,000,000—20,584,730 02. Which will leave a balance in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1826, of 4,915,269 98.

The report concludes with a series of observations in favor of domestic manufactures, leading to a recommendation to augment the duties on all manufactures of cotton of a fine quality, and lowering those on teas, coffee, and cocoa.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General carries on its face unquestionable evidence of the degree of system and economy which has been introduced, with such happy effects, into that Department, under its present Head. For the three years preceding the 1st of April, 1823, the expenditures had exceeded the receipts 262,821 dollars. The excess of expenditures over the receipts, for the year ending in July 1, 1823, was 55,540 dollars (we omit the fractions.) In the next year, ending July 1, 1824, the excess, on the same side, was 12,387 dollars. But, in the last year, ending July 1, 1825, we find the balance on the other side, the excess of receipts over the expenditures being no less than 45,476 dollars. This change has been effected by a double operation—1st, by the increase of the receipts; the receipts, between July 1, 1823, and July 1, 1825, having increased \$137,716; and, 2dly, a diminution of expenditure, a saving having been effected in making the large contracts in the fall of 1823, of

\$47,821 at the time, therefore, that, within the period noted, the pecuniary situation of the Department has been improved, no less than \$185,537. The increase in the transportation of the mail, notwithstanding such an improvement appears in the financial situation of the Department, within the same periods, has been 1,528,821 miles annually; and 1,040 post offices have been established. From 15,000 to 20,000 agents are employed by this Department. It is, therefore, rather to be wondered at that so much punctuality and security are exhibited, than that sometimes a failure or a loss should occur.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Secretary of War, contains a rapid, but able and interesting view of the situation of the army, and of all the subordinate branches of the Department. It concentrates into one point all the various suggestions and observations which are scattered through the different reports rendered from the several bureaux; and presents them to the public in the most forcible position and phraseology; adding to all the details of improvement which practical talent has proposed, the weight of executive sanction and recommendation.

The first and most important Document enclosed in the above report, is the report of the Chief Engineer, containing a report of the operations conducted under the direction of the Engineer Department during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last. From this report it appears that the cost of fortifications during the year has been \$3,391,506 54; and that the amount requisite to complete these several works is \$2,638,026 70. With a view to complete the great system of defence which has been hitherto carried on with such vigour, three different classes of works are suggested. The cost of the first class, to be commenced immediately, will be \$4,626,435 40. The expense of the second class, to be commenced at a later period, is estimated at \$5,337,177 63. The cost of the third class, the construction of which may be deferred to a remote period, is stated at \$1,854,575 51; making a grand total of \$11,838,208 61; for which the whole of our Atlantic Coast will be belted with a chain of almost impregnable fortifications. The works commenced during this year, are the fortification on Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river; that on Bogue Point, near Beaufort; both in North-Carolina; and the works on George's Island, in the harbour of Boston. Progress has also been made in the fortification at Brenton's Point, which has been named Fort Adams; in that at New-Ulrecht, called Fort Hamilton; in Fort Delaware, Fort Calhoun, Fort Monroe, at Mobile Point, at Chief Menteur, and at Fort Jackson.

Under the head of Internal Improvements, \$12,837 48 have been expended in deepening the channel into the harbour of Presque Isle, and it will require an additional expenditure of \$14,162 52 to complete it; in repairing Plymouth Beach, \$24,203 09 have been expended; and the further cost will be \$26,508 91; on the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, \$4,474 94 is the sum expended; and in the continuation of the Cumberland road, \$4,995 58.

The report then gives a view of the services in which the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement have been employed. General Bernard and Mr. Shriver, constituting this Board, left Washington in March, to make a survey of a site for the National road from the seat of government of the United States to New-Orleans. They were directed to take three routes; 1st. The Atlantic, passing through the Capitals of the Southern States—Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, &c.; 2d. The intermediate route, comprehending all the routes West of the first route, and East of the mountains; and 3d. The Western route, in the route through the valley of the mountains West of the Blue ridge. The two first of these routes were examined by Gen-

eral Bernard and Mr. Shriver, when their exertions were interrupted by the indisposition of the latter gentleman, and the necessity which required the former to prepare his report of the survey of the route for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals. Captain Poussin and Lieutenant Trimble have been sent to take up the survey, at the point where it was left, and are now engaged in it. The Board also examined the ground between the Mississippi and Lake Ponchartrain, with a view to ascertain the practicability of constructing a canal to unite these waters; and a report on this subject will be made during the Session.

The brigades of Topographical Engineers have been employed on the routes for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a report on the subject will, if possible, be submitted to Congress at the present Session.

Engineers have also been employed in the various Eastern States in making surveys for the construction of Canals and harbours; and others in the West, in the removal of sand bars, snags, sawyers, planters, &c. in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Cumberland road has been carried on with much vigour and success; and has been laid out in continuation, to the West of Zanesville, as far as Columbus, a distance of 53 miles. Between Detroit and Chicago, and Little Rock and Cantonment Gibson, surveyors have also been employed; as well as on the coast of South-Carolina, to determine on sites for fortifications.

The high standing of the Military Academy is referred to; and a suggestion is thrown out of the advantage of introducing Cavalry and light Artillery exercises, with a view to the immediate formation of a Corps of Cavalry, in case of need.

This interesting report concludes with a recommendation that an increase of the Corps of Engineers, and the organization of the Topographical Engineers into a corps, be authorized by Congress, the present numbers (which we have given in a former journal) being inadequate to the various and extensive duties which are required of the Department.

The report of the Commander-in-Chief contains a list of the tours of inspection in which the staff of the army has been chiefly employed. In order to give more efficiency to the army, it is suggested that additional legislative aid be given to the school of practice at Fortress Monroe, an establishment from which great benefit is anticipated to the graduates of the Military Academy "in the incipient formation of their ideas and character, with respect to the practical duties of their profession." A plan is also suggested with a view to prevent the evils of desertion, which plan has already been acted on in the House of Representatives, by the reporting of a bill from the Military Committee. It is also recommended to Congress to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, with a view to obtain, in those situations, individuals who may stand respectably in point of talent, and thus add to the character and efficiency of the army.

MEDICAL BOARD.

The following is the report of the joint select committee of the Legislature who were required to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for the State:

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board for this State, having had the subject committed to them under consideration, and Report:

That the Legislature have already made provision to secure the profession of the law, from the intrusion of those who may be deficient either in learning or integrity; while nothing has been done to insure to the Medical Profession, either integrity or skill; to preserve the public from the impositions of empiricism or the blunders of ignorance. If life be more valuable than property, no reason can be conceived why the latter should be carefully guarded, while the former is left without protection. If Legislation be required upon either of these subjects, it seems especially demanded for the profession of medicine.

The lawyer is called upon to exhibit his knowledge and acuteness in public; his powers are estimated in open contest with professional opponents; and the decision of able and learned Judges either sanctions his opinions or exposes them as errors. In this profession, success can not long attend ignorance. However the influence of connections, the suavity of popular manners, or the oratorical display of superficial acquirements, may give eclat for a time, permanent reputation can be secured by solid merit alone; by

natural abilities, improved by study and guided by principle.

In the practice of medicine, all is transacted in the silence and obscurity of the sick chamber. There is no collision of discussion to elicit the fire of intelligence; there are no observers but the patient and his agitated friends: if he be restored to health, there is no arbiter to decide, whether his restoration is the reward of skill or the result of accident: if he die, there is none to determine whether his death is attributable to the treatment or to the disease. Under such circumstances, cunning may safely impose upon credulity, and the presumption of ignorance pass without detection for the just confidence of learning.

If precautionary measures are necessary where danger may be distinctly foreseen and deliberately examined, and the threatened injury, if it cannot be prevented, may at least be repaired, how much more necessary are they where the danger assaults without notice of its approach, and the loss we apprehend is, when incurred, without remedy or reparation! It would be difficult to preserve from the imputation of madness the man who should guard his purse from depredation, while he exposed his bosom to the assassin.

But how are these measures of prevention to be adopted, and whence are they to originate? From the people at large they cannot be expected. They confide in others, because they are themselves artless, and, when roused to suspicion, have no means by which to convert suspicion into certainty. From the nature of the art, and the mode of its administration, there can be no test accessible to ordinary men, by which to distinguish truth from error, or impudence from merit. Hence, while religion and law have long thrown off the austerity of the cloister and the obscurity of black letter, by which they once fixed the stupid wonder of the populace, and have appealed for a just confidence and support to the reason of mankind, medicine still continues to shroud itself in mystery, and to conceal the principles of science in the unintelligible language of professional jargon. Hence, that noble art is still cursed with pretended sons—"those mighty mock defrauders of the tomb"—who vend their "juleps and cathartics," to cure all diseases, and arrest the arm of death; and daily, without remorse, practise impositions, gross and monstrous, upon the simplicity and confidence of mankind. These evils have been long seen and long lamented. That they exist, and that they ought to exist no longer, requires no sagacity to discover, and no logic to evince. They can be prevented only by the wisdom of the Legislative body. In other States, measures have already been adopted to test the skill of professors in that art upon which health often, and life sometimes, depend. In other States the distinction is made between pretence and knowledge, and those are prohibited from practice who cannot shew probable evidence of ability to do good. Why should North-Carolina be behind other States in any effort to promote science, and to preserve life? She has men, whose lives are highly important to their fellow citizens, she has a population worthy of being protected and improved—and she has men in the profession of medicine, who would do honor to any state or to any country. There is no deficiency of talents in this department—encouragement, direction and authority, to act for the public good, are all that is required.

In this view of the importance of the matter confided to their deliberation, the committee have endeavored to digest a system suitable to the situation of the State. Aware of the difficulties of the subject, they have looked to the laws, prepared a bill, which is submitted to the House. That it is not perfect, the committee know—that it may require much alteration, is believed to be probable;—but it is a commencement upon an important subject of legislation; attention to which has been too long delayed. If the bill should be found deficient, the wisdom of the Legislature will hereafter be directed to supply deficiencies and amend defects, and will be competent to adapt the system to the ends of its institution.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the bill accompanying this report be passed into a law. Respectfully submitted.

JNO. SCOTT, Chairman.

From the National Journal.

On Wednesday the 21st ult. a bill incorporating the College of Physicians of the Valley of Virginia, at Winchester, passed the House of Delegates of that State.

A resolution has been passed in the Virginia House of Delegates, permitting free persons of colour, of general good conduct and character, and such as have wives and children, to remain in the State. The law was formerly, that none but those who had performed some signal action, should be allowed this privilege. An ineffectual attempt was made on Thursday, to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from the 1st Tuesday in December, to the 1st Monday in January.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Jones of Rowan presented a bill for the better protection of Public Bridges owned by individuals or corporations, and prescribing the punishment for burning the same.

Mr. Harrell, a bill to repeal in part, several acts of Assembly respecting the sales of land under execution.

Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the security of persons purchasing slaves, sold by virtue of executions issued by Justices of the Peace—which bills were read the first time.

Mr. Hill of Franklin from the committee on Education, reported a bill to create a fund for the establishment of Common Schools and for the support thereof—which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Pickett presented a bill to extend the provisions of an act passed in 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands—which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 10th section of an act passed in 1806, directing the manner in which the clerks of the Superior Courts shall be appointed, &c. was read the second time, and indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, Yeas 31, Nays 19.

Dec. 24.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Hill of Franklin, a bill to repeal so much of the existing laws on the subject of Internal Improvements as authorizes the Board to employ a Civil Engineer.

By Mr. Legrand, a bill concerning the Militia of Montgomery county—which were read the first time.

Mr. Farney from the committee of Internal Improvements, reported that it is inexpedient to make any appropriation towards improving the public road from Fayetteville, west, by way of Wadesborough, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 2.—Mr. W. W. Jones presented a bill to make an appropriation for clearing out the flats below Wilmington.

Mr. Wilson, a bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Wilkes.

James A. Means was declared duly elected Colonel of Cavalry of the 11th Brigade.

Mr. Scott from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the manner in which the costs of suits decided in the Supreme Courts, shall hereafter be collected and paid over. [Provides that Sheriffs in all executions from the Supreme Court shall pay into the office of the Superior Court from whence an appeal was taken, the costs due in said Court.]

Mr. Swain from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to erect part of the counties of Buncombe and Burke into a separate and distinct county. This bill was read the first time, and indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Drake.

Mr. Spruill from the select committee on the subject, reported that it is inexpedient to establish a Penitentiary at this time.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of John Mac Rae of Fayetteville, stating he is about to publish a Map of the State and asking for a loan of 3,000 dollars to enable him to effect the work. Referred to a select committee.

Dec. 23.—Mr. Holland presented a bill to amend the 9th section of an act passed in 1777, directing the method of electing Members of Assembly. [Proposes that the polls may be opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of the hour now specified.]

Mr. Iredell from the joint committee of Finance, who were instructed to burn the defaced Notes in the Treasury, reported that they had examined and caused to be burnt in their presence, \$13,984 35 in worn out bills of that description.

Mr. Gordon presented a bill, which was read three times, to amend an act passed in 1814, for the better regulation of the town of Wilkesboro.

Mr. Donoho from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom a resolution of the House on the subject was referred, reported a bill directing the Board of Internal Improvement to make contracts with such persons as may hereafter undertake any of the public improvements in this state and to take bond and security for the performance of the same.

William Newton Park was elected Colonel of Cavalry of the 11th Brigade.

The bill prescribing the duty of the Attorney General was read the second time and amended by repealing the parts of acts under the Solicitor General is appointed, so as to appoint two Solicitors for the third and fourth circuits, and the bill as amended passed its third reading.

Mr. Picot from the select committee reported a bill authorizing a loan to John MacRae to aid him in the publication of a Map of this State.

Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the first section of an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females.

HISTORY of NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following proceedings were had in the Senate of this State, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. on the bill to encourage the publication (by Judge Murphey) of a historical and scientific work on North-Carolina:

The engrossed bill to encourage the publication of a historical and scientific work on this State, was read the second time. This bill as it came from the House of Commons, authorized Mr. Murphey to raise by lottery, the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of carrying his views into effect. On motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, the bill was amended by striking out twenty five and inserting fifteen thousand. Mr. Hill of Franklin moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived. Mr. Ward moved to amend the bill further by empowering the Governor to raise by lottery the first mentioned sum, and loan the same to Mr. Murphey without interest for six years, upon condition that he give security for the publication of the work; and that when the work is completed, copies of the same should be taken by the State to the value of \$25,000. On this amendment the votes were equal and the Speaker decided in the negative. Mr. Forney moved a new section which was agreed to, limiting the classes of the Lottery to three drawings. The bill then passed its second reading, Yeas 31, Nays 24. The bill was then read the third time, and Mr. Hill moved to add a third section, that the benefits of the act should not vest in Mr. Murphey until he convey to the Governor, for the use of the Senate, all right of possession to all documents, &c. concerning the aforesaid history he may possess at his death, provided he die before the completion of the work—which was carried. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and an amendment proposed to restrict the management of the Lottery to native born citizens of North-Carolina, but both were negatived. The bill passed its 3d reading, 32 to 24.

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Dec. 21.—In Senate, yesterday, Mr. VAN BUREN introduced, and accompanied with some appropriate remarks, a resolution declaring that Congress does not possess the power to construct roads and canals, and proposing that the power be given, under such restrictions as to secure to each State the benefits resulting from appropriations for that purpose.

A resolution was offered by Mr. ROBINSON for referring that part of the President's Message relative to a National University to a select Committee for consideration; and notice was given by Mr. Benton of his intention to bring in a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cobb, relative to the prohibition of Members of Congress from accepting any places of honour, trust or profit, under the government, was referred, without debate, to the Committee on the subject of the amendments of the Constitution.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, on the subject of a Military Academy on the Western Waters. Another resolution was offered by Mr. Cook, of Illinois, on the subject of the sale of the lead mines in Illinois. The resolutions offered on the day preceding, by Mr. Forsyth, requesting information as to the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the Slave Trade; by Mr. Trimble, calling for the Message of Mr. Jefferson, recommending an expedition across the continent; and by Mr. White, (of Florida,) relative to the proposed fortifications in Pensacola Bay, were all agreed to. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Holcombe, (of New Jersey,) referring the subject of a School for destitute children, to be trained for the Navy. The discussion of Mr. Blair's joint resolution on the subject of a National Armory on the Western waters was resumed, and terminated in the reference of the resolution, with its amendments, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The engrossed bill entitled "An act making certain alterations in the mode of paying the enlisted soldiers of the United States, in order to prevent the crime of desertion," was read a third time, and afterwards laid on the table.

Dec. 22.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, one or two private Bills were introduced, and forwarded through the incipient stages. A letter from Dr. Smith, of the Vaccine Institution, was laid before the House by the Speaker, praying that the privilege of franking letters may be granted to the Institution. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mangum, of N. C. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama, were agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of N. Jersey, was agreed to, referring to the Committee on Commerce the subject of a breakwater in Delaware Bay. A resolution was agreed to, introduced by Mr. Eastman, of New-Maine, classifying the Revolutionary Pensioners. The subject of the claims of the Ex-President, was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee; and a resolution calling for information on the subject, was introduced by Mr. Storrs, and laid on the table. The House afterwards adjourned over to Tuesday.

The Washington City Gazette says:

"We understand Mr. John Sargeant, of Philadelphia, will be tendered the mission to Panama." Mr. Anderson, minister to Colombia, is also spoken of for the same service.

The grand jury of Richmond county, Georgia, have presented as a grievance, the fraudulent packing of cotton; and recommend to the legislature to pass a law on the subject.

subject was recommended to the Military Committee, with a view to its modification. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dwight, inquiring if any losses in the collection of the custom duties had recently taken place, and if so, to obtain the particulars. Mr. Owen offered a resolution calling for information relative to the Treaty with the Creek Indians negotiated by Generals Jackson and Pinkney, at Fort Jackson. The bill making appropriations for Fortifications for the next year, was reported and read twice. It asks \$795,000 for the service of the year. The bill relative to the sale of school lands in Ohio caused some discussion, but was finally ordered to a third reading; as also was the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners. A bill was introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to send the annual estimates to the House within a week after the meeting of Congress, in order to expedite the passing of the appropriation bills.

December 23.—The resolutions offered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, on Tuesday in relation to the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals, were laid on the table, at his suggestion, to be acted upon at some future day. A resolution was offered by Mr. Noble, for clothing the Militia, when called into the service of the United States. Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, calling for information in relation to the appropriations made at the last session for removing obstructions in the navigation of the Ohio river. Messrs. Mills, Hayne, Smith, Macon, and Harrison, were appointed the select committee on the petition of the surviving veterans of the revolutionary army.

In the House of Representatives, a Bill to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes; a Bill to alter the times for holding the terms of the Supreme Court; and a Bill to amend the Judiciary system. An amendment was offered to the Resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Dwight, relative to losses in the collection of the customs; and an amendment was also offered to Mr. Campbell's resolution, relative to the treaty with the Creeks, at Fort Jackson; Mr. Tatnall of Georgia, offered a resolution calling for the details of the system of fortifications required for the national defence; Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered a resolution on the subject of Military Land Warrants; resolutions were also offered by Mr. Mitchell, of South-Carolina, on the subject of the best plan of completing the survey of the Atlantic sea coast; and Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, relative to the Dismal Swamp canal, to obtain an opinion of its military and commercial importance; and by Mr. Mangum, of North-Carolina, calling for information on the subject of the treaty with the Cherokees in 1819, by which the Cherokee titles in North-Carolina were extinguished. On motion of Mr. Stewart, copies of the maps and plans of the canals and roads executed under the Act of 30th April, 1824, were ordered; on motion of Mr. Alston, of North-Carolina, it was resolved to inquire into the expediency of altering the election laws of the States, so that members of Congress should be re-elected before the expiration of their terms—and a committee was appointed. The annual Treasury Report, and a Report from the Comptroller, were received. The bills making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, and the bill to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell the lands reserved for schools, were passed. The House was taken up some time with the discussion of a private bill, granting land in Florida to two individuals.

December 24.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, one or two private Bills were introduced, and forwarded through the incipient stages. A letter from Dr. Smith, of the Vaccine Institution, was laid before the House by the Speaker, praying that the privilege of franking letters may be granted to the Institution. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mangum, of N. C. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama, were agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of N. Jersey, was agreed to, referring to the Committee on Commerce the subject of a breakwater in Delaware Bay. A resolution was agreed to, introduced by Mr. Eastman, of New-Maine, classifying the Revolutionary Pensioners. The subject of the claims of the Ex-President, was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee; and a resolution calling for information on the subject, was introduced by Mr. Storrs, and laid on the table. The House afterwards adjourned over to Tuesday.

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Salisbury:

JANUARY 10, 1826.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In preceding columns of this day's paper, will be found the proceedings of the Legislature to the 24th ult. On Monday, the 26th, in the Senate, the bill concerning the town of Salisbury was passed. Some discussion was had, in the committee of the whole, on the bill to create a fund for the support of common schools, but which was, on motion of Mr. Sneed, ordered to lie on the table. The bill to amend an act concerning roads, and the bill relative to running and marking the dividing line between Burke and Lincoln counties, were indefinitely postponed. On the 27th, Mr. Hogan presented a bill to amend an act relative to the appointment and duty of sheriffs. On this day, Robt. Kirkpatrick was elected Major of Cavalry in the 11th brigade. On the 28th, the bill limiting the time within which prosecutions for certain offences shall be commenced, was amended, and read the third time. The bill to authorize Judge Murphy to raise, by way of lottery, \$15,000, for the purpose of assisting him in the publication of a history of North Carolina, was passed by the senate—for the details of the proceedings on its final passage, see another column of this day's paper.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the 26th ult. the bill to make an appropriation for clearing out the Flats below Wilmington, after an ineffectual attempt (by Mr. Boon, of Orange) to get it indefinitely postponed, was read the third time and sent to the Senate. On motion of Mr. Pico, the bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, was postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 65 to 47. The bill to compel certain officers to make out their fee-bills in dollars and cents, was read the first time. The judiciary committee reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject (referred to them) of amending the present laws so as to prevent frivolous and malicious prosecutions going into court. Mr. Wilson presented a bill to provide for taken testimony in certain cases, and Mr. Moore a bill to alter the time of electing members of assembly, from August to November. An unfavorable report was made on the petition of Wm. L. Griffin, of Rutherford. Mr. Stedman presented a bill to prevent persons educating slaves—rejected on its first reading. Mr. Blount presented a bill to amend the militia laws, as far as relates to returns of Brig. Generals and Colonels. The bill to create a fund for the establishment of common schools, was received from the senate, and read the first time. Mr. Andrews (of Rowan) presented a bill to prevent fraud, in certain cases, in the sale of property—read, and rejected. The bill to regulate the hire of slaves, was indefinitely postponed.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. WHITE: The communication in your paper of the 29th ultimo, relative to the History of North Carolina, by Archibald D. Murphey, Esq. I have read with no ordinary degree of interest and pleasure. From the well known talents, industry, and varied attainments of Judge Murphey, I have no doubt but his work, when completed and published, will do credit to the State of North Carolina. The cheat put upon the people of this state, by Williamson's History, (from which much was expected) I hope will not prevent any one from patronizing the present work.

Dec. 10, 1825.

CATO.

On the night of the 22d ult. a fire broke out in the Library of Congress, caused by a candle left in the library. Considerable injury was done to the room before the fire was extinguished; but few books were burnt, and those of small value.

On Mr. Kean's (the tragedian) first appearance in the Boston theatre, he was mobbed in a worse manner than in New-York; about 3000 persons broke into the theatre during the performance, and assaulted the audience and actors.

The appointments of Rufus King, as minister to England, and of John A. King, as his secretary of legation, have been confirmed by the U. S. senate, without a division.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 3d Dec. states that upwards of 100 bales of new crop Florida cotton had already been brought to that market, which sold readily at 13 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

An Agricultural Society has been formed in Raleigh, by the Farmers of Wake county; Col. Wm. Polk, President.

A neighborhood agricultural society, we learn from the Hillsboro' paper, has been formed in the vicinity of that place, styled the "Eno and New Hope Agricultural association, for improvement in Farming." There has, for a number of years, been a county agricultural society in the respectable county of Orange; which, we hope, will still be sustained. The members of this new society intend meeting semi-monthly; these

frequent meetings, it is expected, will have a beneficial tendency; they will serve to keep alive the spirit of improvement, and excite an emulation among the farmers of the neighborhood, that the yearly meetings of the county societies might fail of doing.

We have been favored with an address delivered to the Agricultural Society of Iredell county, in Statesville, on the 2d inst., which we intend giving place to in our next paper; and shall feel obliged to our friends, in the adjoining counties, for any similar productions with which they may be pleased to furnish us. The great bulk of our patrons are Agriculturists; and whatever has a tendency to develop new modes of tillage, or improve upon old modes of culture, must be of paramount importance to them; it is, then, as much our duty as our interest, to endeavor to minister to the gratification of our readers, by appropriating a portion of our columns to the publication of such addresses before agricultural societies, and accounts of practical experiments in husbandry, as may be most likely to instruct or amuse them. Articles of this nature which are of domestic origin, must possess additional value, from their being more immediately adapted to our latitude, our seasons, &c. However discordant the views of individuals may be, in regard to the policy of giving a preference to, or of encouraging and protecting domestic productions, (whether of the pencil, the chisel, the loom, or the spinning-jenny) we presume there can be no conflict of opinion as to the manifest interest, as well as duty, of every American citizen, and more particularly every North-Carolinian, in fostering and encouraging the development of the mental resources of our own citizens. And, in our view, the labors of the mind, of our immediate fellow-citizens, can in no way be directed to a more dignified, useful and patriotic purpose, than in affording information and instruction in the various methods of tilling the earth, by which she is made to yield to man the exhaustless bounties of the vegetable kingdom.

MYSTERIOUS.

The Catawba (Charlotte) Journal, mentions a mysterious affair, which is stated to have taken place near that town about four weeks since. A carriage stopped before the door of a poor woman, on the main road, 5 or 6 miles south of that place, when a man stepped out with a child in his arms, went into the house, and requested the woman to keep it till spring; stating that his wife had died "near Salisbury," that he had two ladies in the carriage with him, (one his aunt, the other his sister,) that the cold weather, and tender age of the child, (only a few weeks old) rendered it necessary for them to leave it, &c. &c. The woman refused to take the child, her poverty rendering it impossible for her to take proper care of it; the man insisted, and offered the woman 40 dollars to take it; but she declined the money, and again told him it would be impossible, from her extreme poverty, to nurse and to raise it, she having no cow from which to obtain milk for it, nor any other convenience to make it comfortable; but on his offering her \$50, to buy a cow, in addition to the \$40 before offered, she consented to take the child. From the appearance of the carriage and horses, the countenance of the child's dress, &c. it was evident the parents of it were in affluent circumstances.

We have termed this a mysterious circumstance; but the only real mystery about it, is, that the guilty authors should go unpunished, and "unwhipped of justice." As to the man's statement of his having lost his wife "near Salisbury," we feel warranted, from inquiry, in pronouncing it a sheer fabrication. No gentleman "near Salisbury," has, of late, lost his wife, leaving a small child, who is so unnatural (we might say barbarous) as to abandon his own offspring to the care of a poor, miserable old woman, who is scarcely able to keep her own soul and body together. It is necessary, perhaps, for us to say thus much, in order to check any unjust suspicions which may have gone abroad.

The Supreme Court of this state, commenced its winter session in Raleigh, on Monday, the 26th ult. The following young gentlemen have been admitted by it, to practice law in the State:

In the Superior Court: Samuel Siliman, of Rowan county; E. G. Pasteur, of Newbern; John Raines, of do.; Henry A. Martin, of Stokes county; K. B. Murchison, of Moore.

In the County courts; Henry Giles, of Salisbury; Hugh Meenan, of do.; Washington Harris of Cabarrus; W. D. Pickett, of Anson.

The Legislature of South-Carolina adjourned on Tuesday, the 20th ult. They passed a law imposing a tax of one thousand dollars on the sale of foreign lottery tickets—(or tickets in Lotteries of other states.) A bill giving the election of Governor to the people, was rejected, by a vote of 83 to 18.

"How OLD are you Miss?"

A census of the city of Boston has just been taken; the number of inhabitants is about sixty thousand; in 1820, the population was 43,294—increase in five years, about 10,600. The Boston Gazette states, that, "in some instances, it

was found extremely difficult to obtain the correct ages of unmarried females." This is a natural enough; "How OLD are you Miss?" is a very ungallant question, to ask a young lady. It would have been no matter of wonder, had many of them spit in the face of the officer who took the census, for his impertinence!

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing a detailed statement of the transactions of the Yadkin Navigation Company—the receipts and expenditures of the company's money, the objects on which expended, &c. &c. has been printed at the office of the Western Carolinian, and been ready for delivery to subscribers for some time; they can be had of the company's Treasurer, Alex. Nesbitt, Esq. No blame should attach to the gentlemen intrusted with the superintendence of the publication of the pamphlet, for its being thus long delayed; and yet the causes of the delay have been beyond the controul of the printer.

By an act of the Legislature of Alabama, the seat of government of that state has been removed from Cahaba to Tuscaloosa; the unhealthiness of the former place, was the cause of the removal.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We have been favored by the Hon. S. P. Carson, representative in Congress from the Morganton District, and the Hon. A. McNeill, from the Fayetteville district, with a series of public documents, which have been laid before Congress this session. These documents contain a mass of information, relative to the administration of the different departments of the General Government, which is of such importance to the people at large; but as the limits of a weekly paper preclude the possibility of our publishing them entire, we have taken advantage of the labors of the editor of the National Journal, and give, from that paper, a condensed view of the most important facts contained in the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War departments, and of the Post-Master General. In subsequent papers, we shall give further extracts from those and other documents.

MARRIED.

In this Borough, on Thursday evening last, the 5th inst. by Alfr'd. Mucay, Esq. R. Daniel Rough to Mrs. Mary Weaver.

In Stokes county, on the 22d ult. Mr. John Banner to Miss Virginia Moore, daughter of Wm. Moore, Esq.

In Burke county, on the 1st Jan'y inst. by John Nesbitt, Esq. Mr. Daniel Killin, of Lincoln county, to Miss Cynthia Moore, of Burke.

DIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst. Mr. John Butler, aged 40 years. Mr. Butler was an honest, industrious man; and has left a wife and six children, to mourn his death.

In Wilkes county, near Fort Defiance, on the Yadkin river, on the 27th ult. Mr. John Coffey, in the 75th year of his age.

Lately, in Mecklenburg county, Col. James Porter, about 70 years of age. He was an officer in the revolution, and stood high in "the times that tried men's souls."

On the 24th ult. in Mecklenburg county, Mrs. Martha Kendrick, in the 2d year of her age.

POSTAGE &c.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last, the 4th inst. We have been favored by one of the members from this county, with a list of the captions of the laws passed during the session; but have space left for only a few of the most important. The bill to establish a Medical Board in the state was defeated in the senate. 35 public, and 105 private acts, and 19 Resolutions, were passed. Below we have given a few of the heads of the public as well as private acts; and, in our next, will give all that may be of interest to our readers.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act to amend the several acts of Assembly passed, to extend and improve the State Road leading from Wilkesboro' to the Laurel Hill, by the way of Holman's Ford, in the county of Wilkes, and for other purposes.

To establish and regulate a Turnpike Road in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe. (Grants a charter to a Company for twenty years, on condition they make the road agreeably to the specifications of the bill, otherwise the charter to expire in two years.)

Directing the manner in which the Regiments of Infantry of this State shall hereafter be reviewed. [Making it the duty of Brigadier Generals to review the Regiment composing their Brigades separate and distinct from each other.]

An act limiting the time in which actions shall be brought on Justices' judgments. [Limited to seven years.]

For the relief of certain purchasers of the Cherokee Lands. [Authorizes the Public Treasurer to remit all the interest which has accrued on bonds given by purchasers of lands under the Cherokee Treaty, to the 1st of May last, where it shall appear that such lands have been materially interfered with by the Indian Reservations. The Treasurer is also authorized, on certain conditions, to extend the same credit on said bonds without interest as was allowed by law to other purchasers, from the date of their purchase.]

To make Overseers of public roads, competent witnesses in certain cases. [Provides that Overseers may prove that they have given notice to hands to work on the road.]

Giving further time to the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, to complete the navigation of the Catawba River. [Ten years from the expiration of their present charter.]

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to appoint Commissioners to contract for the building of a new Court-house in the county of Wilkes; to fix the site for the same, and for other purposes. An act to amend the 1st section of an act passed in 1819, concerning the town of Concord. An act to incorporate Abbot's Creek Library Society in Davidson county.

An act to keep open for the passage of Fish, main White Oak River, in Rutherford county. An act to compel the Register of Rowan county to keep his office in the Court-house of said county. An act to locate the Poor House of Davidson county. An act to establish Lexington Academy, in Davidson county, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof. An act to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Stokes. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Davidson and Rowan. An act to keep open French Broad River in the county of Buncombe and the Tennessee River in the county of Haywood. An act to divorce John Chambers of Haywood from his wife Haney. An act to alter the name of Edward Newton Daniel of Rowan county, and to legitimate him. An act to re-

peal in part, an act passed in 1811, for the better regulation of roads in the counties of Buncombe, Haywood, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe.

An act to authorize Abner Payne of Burke county, to erect a gate on his own land, across the road leading to Lincolnton. An act to authorize David Craig of the county of Rowan, to erect two gates on the public road leading to the South Yadkin River. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend an act, directing the time and place of sales of land and slaves under execution in Rowan county. An act authorizing Jos. Welch of the county of Haywood to erect two gates on the public road called the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Road. An act to secure to Elizabeth Witherspoon of Wilkes county, such property as she may hereafter acquire.

The bill to encourage Education in this state, was passed—particulars hereafter.

The act to assist Judge Murphey in publishing a history of North Carolina, authorizes him to raise \$15,000 by lottery.

A resolution was passed, appropriating \$200 for the road from Wilkesboro' to the Widow Bogie's in Iredell.

Jethro Howell, Esq. Senator in the Legislature from Wayne county, died in Raleigh, on Monday night, the 4th inst. A good many cases of sickness among the members, have occurred during the session.

Advertisements omitted this week, shall go in our next.

William Brew, Esq. tendered to the Legislature, on Saturday the 26th ultimo, his resignation of the office of Attorney General of this state; and on Monday the 30th ult. J. E. Taylor, Esq. of Raleigh, was elected the successor, on the third balloting—Taylor in, Daal Harrison out, 56, against 31, William Brew.

A very destructive fire happened in Charleston on the 6th ult. Between 10 and 12 buildings were burnt, on west of King street, near Lombard street. Particulars in our next paper.

By an arrival at New-York, from the Brazil, accounts have been received that General Blandin (the Liberator of South America) has invaded the Brazilian territory, and issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, inviting them to "join the standard of liberty." The northern papers of New-York's mail, contain the proclamation in full. The Congress of Buenos Ayres has also, in effect, declared war against Brazil. If these accounts are authentic, the Brazilian Empire of Brazil, as well as the vast province of Brazil, will be the theatre of a new world.

A resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, to sell their Government House, and all its furniture. Things look equally for Virginia.

The seat of Government of Tennessee, has been removed from Nashville to Nashville. The great increase of population in the west, was probably the cause of the removal.

John Randolph has not, as was reported, declined the appointment of U. S. Senator from Virginia; he has taken his seat, and the necessary oath, as a member of the senate.

Harriet C. Anderson, now Minister to the Republic of Colombia, and the Marquis of Philadelphia have been nominated by the President of the U. S. to attend the Congress at Panama.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 29.

Cotton, 12 a 13; flour, fine, scarce, 5; superfine 5 1/2; wheat, 90 cts. a \$1; whiskey, 40 to 43; peach brandy, 30 a 65; apple do, 50; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 7 1/2; salt, turks Island, 75 a 85 per bush; molasses, 50; sugar, muscovado, 13 a 14; coffee, prime green, 20 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 90; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 35; rice 30 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 26.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30 Maine and Santee, 24 a 30 cts.; short staple, 13 1/2 a 14 cts.; Whiskey, 27 a 30 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 6 1/2; tams, 9 a 11; Lard, 8 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20; Inf. to good, 15 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 1 1/2 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 1 1/2 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 1 per cent. dis.

Cotton—Sea Island and Santee continue nominal. Uplands went off in the early part of the week readily at our quotations, and nearly the whole that arrived was disposed of.

CHESTER MARKETS, DEC. 27.

Bacon, 7 a 8; Brandy, apple 50 to 45, peach 55; bagging 26 to 30; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 12 1/2 a 13; corn scarce 70 to 80; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 7 a 8; lard 7 to 8; molasses 45 to 50; oats 40 a 50; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common 10 to 11; salt, Liverpool 85 to 90. Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 8 to 10; tea, gunpowder and imperial 150 to \$175; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 to 42. Gazette.

To the Heirs at Law of Jesse Spencer, dec'd, and all others concerned:

AT November term of Rowan county court, 1825, the rumpunctive will of Jesse Spencer, dec'd, was filed in the Clerk's office of said county—said will having been duly established by reducing the same to writing, and having it proven within ten days after the death of said Jesse Spencer, before Jacob March, Esq. of said county. Notice is therefore hereby given to the heirs, &c. of the said Jesse Spencer, dec'd, that I shall apply to the worshipful court of said county of Rowan, at Feb'y. term, 1826, to have the aforesaid Will duly recorded and established. NORMAN OWINGS.

January 3, 1826.

697

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, Jr. Ex'rs.

MESHACK PINKSTON, Jr. Ex'rs.

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of John P. Hodgins.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgins, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, FOR CASH ONLY.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1826.

Newton Adams	Ree's Jewish Society 2
Silas Andrews	John-Kirk 2
Thos. Alexander	Ralph Kessler
John Adams	Henry Kern
John N. Adams	Jos. Kerr
J. Bostain	Richd. Lowry
Moses Brown 3	Jonas Lipe 2
N. A. Bryan	Axlr. Locke
Valentine Bellemann	John Leagle
William Barber	Jas. Lindsay
William Butler	John Lindsay
Robt. Bradshaw	Robt. Lockie
Amos Broad	Maj. Latta
John Bunt	Lawalt Lentz
Christopher Beaver 2	Elizabeth C. Locke
Mary Baker	Joseph Little
Dr. R. Carson	Jacob Myers
Major Carson	John P. McNeely
Johna. Carter	Sally Miller
Jacob Cortis	Nancy McCorkle
Jacob Christman	William Mabey
Sarah Cowan	Nathan Morgan
Joseph Crane	S. Mitchell
Whitson Chisum	Allen Morrow
Ely Cobble	Robt. McDaniell
Henry Clemmons or	Neil McKay, Jr.
James Cant	William Moore
Wm. Cunningham	Mrs. F. E. Munford
James Cole, Jr.	Wilby Nichols
Thomas Craige	Sam'l. Price
William H. Chisholm	Catharine Plaster
Henry Dunn	Aladr. Powell
J. A. Dollahede	Abm. Pesinger
D. K. Dodge	Johna. Potts
James Daniel	Silas Pease
John Davis	John Pearson
Sam'l. Davidson	William Price
Dan'l. Davis	Thomas Powd
James Ellis 2	James Patterson
Peter Feasour	Henry E. Patterson
Thomas Felps	Benj. Ritchell
Jane Garrio	Julius J. Reeves
Francis Gibson	Armsted Richardson
Franklin Gibson	John Reynolds
John Garner	E. H. Roberts
William Gray	James Roland
Mr. Gluck	Richard Shaver
Capt. John Hale 2	Jacob Smith
Sarah Holmes	Jerry Seamans
Aladr. Hughes	Sam'l W. Shelton
Wald Hill	Catharine Smith
Ruth Harris	William Stokes 2
Richard Harris	David Stewart
George Harris	William P. Stockton
Mary R. Hardie	Jane Salmonds
Abner Hall	Benj. Tennison
John H. Hardie	Jacob Travis
R. Thos. Hartly	Frederick Thompson 2
Rufus Johnston	Benj. Tennison
G. H. Jordan	Rev. W. Watts
Wm. H. Jones	Robt. Wilkeson
Thomas Jones	James Wells
Winney Jeter	Jerry Yarbrow

194 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1826.

A. Eli Alexander	J. William Jeter
Benjamin Alexander	John Johnston
Thomas Brown	K. Richard King
Charles Blackwelder	Mary Keath
Jacob Blackwelder	M. Robert Matley
Alexander Bane	John Misenbinder
Andrew S. Bane	Charles McKimly
C. George Corzine	William McClean
William Crofford	William S. McKee
Moore Cochran	Peter H. McCochran
Elizabeth Chamberlin	Dr. W. McKee
D. Henry Dalland	James McCalebs
Andrew Davis	Hugh S. McCalebs
F. John Furr	P. Samuel Pharr
Abraham Fox	Uriah Page
G. John Gillen	David Purvians
H. John H. Hardy	Robert T. Plunket
William Hatley	R. Ann S. Ross
Jonathan Hamilton	S. Sanford G. Slaton
Samuel Harris	Catharine Shima
Henry House	Joseph Suga
John C. Huncut	Samuel Shinn
Elisha Huncut	Nathaniel Sims
Dr. John P. Haynes	W. Hugh Wallace
William G. Harris	Ishmael Williams
J. Oliver Johnston	Y. John Yowman.

DAVID STORKE, P. M.

N. B. All those indebted to this office for News-paper and Letter postage, will please to make payment. D. S. P. M.

NEW FASHIONS.

Revell and Templeton, Tailors, AGAIN offer their services to their friends, and public at large; and do hope, by practical attention to business, still to merit an equal share of encouragement.

We have just received, by drafts, figures, &c. the latest Philadelphia fashions; which we are inclined to believe will be quite pleasing to the major part of the dressy community. In addition to which, we have had a favourable opportunity of examining several suites of clothes completed in the most celebrated shops in New-York. We feel no hesitancy in asserting, that our work possesses an equal share of taste and durability with any we have seen.

Country produce will be received in payment of work done in this shop, at the prevailing price, in case we should not be supplied at the time.

Revell and Templeton, tender their grateful thanks to all those who have extended their patronage to them, and hope their favours may be continued.

As our plan is to close our books at the end of every year, and the expiration of the first year being close at hand, we politely invite all those who have had work done in this year, to come forward, if convenient and close their accounts against the 10th January next.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1825. 88

Clock and Watch Making.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Samuel Scott, Clock and Watch Maker, has commenced the above business, in its various branches, next door to the post office, Main street, Concord; where all orders in the line of his business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to without delay.

The subscriber has for sale, an assortment of Watches, Jewels, and Silver-ware; consisting of second hand and plain silver watches, gold and gilt seals and keys, fine gold slides and rings, polished steel, common and ribband chains, steel keys, finger rings, breast-pins, silver pencil cases, thimbles, &c.

SAM'L. SCOTT.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Time-pieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time. Silver Spoons made to order, &c. S. S.

Concord, Dec. 6th, 1825. 89

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Elizabeth Dowell vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John G. Chaffin vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Daniel Hefler, admr. vs. Henry Hefler, and others: petition to sell the real estate of Daniel Hefler, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Hefler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, successively until next court, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the lands aforesaid should not be sold; or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. \$3 25. 10wt97

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Christian C. Briz vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. John C. Blum vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Robert Horn vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. \$2. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Jilson Berryman vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions, 1825. Joseph Hanes vs. James Dowell and John Dowell: original attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test: JOHN GILES, Ck.
Price adv. two dols. 6wt93

Ebenezer Academy.

WISHING to gain an important object, in the good classification of the students who enter Ebenezer Academy, its Teachers would occupy the public attention, at this time, while they announce, among other things, their request that parents would endeavour, as much as possible, to enter their sons only at the beginning of a quarter. Entering without concerted views, students unnecessarily multiply classes, and diminish their prospect of the greater benefit, in being well classed. It is hoped that all entrances, hereafter, will be so timed, as to be dated early in January, April, July, or October. Those who are conversant with the interior of our Academic and Collegiate Seminaries, know well the importance of such regulations. The first quarter in 1826 will commence on the 9th of January.

The Teachers of this Academy would avail themselves of this occasion also to announce to the public, its prosperous condition. A considerable enlargement of its buildings has been lately made, and is still going on. On the ground floor of the main building are three Tuition rooms, and a Post-Office apartment; and above these are a Library and Apparatus room in the body of the Belfry, and a large space intended to be improved for apartments for classes in their hours of study. Of the Tuition rooms, one is very spacious, and is named *Fayette Hall*. On its interior is designed to inscribe Synopses of all the Figures and Diagrams pertaining to the Sciences, with a view of facilitating a concatenation of ideas in any branch of Science. A new set of Globes, on an original plan, with Manuals of Geography and Astronomy corresponding, have been ordered from Europe, and are daily expected. Two Debating Societies and a Bible Class are now in operation. At our Examinations and Exhibitions the students present original pieces of their own composition; and, on such occasions, those who are ready for an honorable dismissal, are publicly named, and presented with such Certificates as their standing demands. It is also in contemplation to examine the students, hereafter, on the subjects of the Academical Lectures. These regulations strongly stimulate the student's both to mental and moral excellence. In short, whatever is necessary to make the good scholar and the good citizen, shall be entered into the course of a student at Ebenezer Academy.

As yet there has been no reverse of that public opinion which has given a large and steady growth to this Academy, in seven years of its continued standing. Whenever that public opinion shall revert so far that it does not recognize this as a substantial Seminary of Learning, we will await its award, and retire to another sphere of labor. We see nothing of this reverse as yet. The number of students attached to the Academy is fifty-five; and that number is increasing. The resources of its numbers are multiplying, and promise us a long and large support. When finished completely, our Academy will present an imposing exterior, which, no exertions shall be spared, to support by its character.

In anticipation of our fair prospects, and to meet present applications, Capt. Charles M. Hart has purchased, for a Boarding Establishment, the Buildings and Premises, lately owned by Mason and Bailey, and located within a few hundred yards of the Academy. He will board a large number of students, and will regulate the Establishment by strict rules. On the premises of the Academy, and within a quarter of a mile, there are several houses where tents can be boarded, and be also under the inspection of the Teachers. The public need not be under any apprehension that the Academy has suspended its exercises, if we should be silent in the public prints for the lapse of a year. As our Legislature, at its last session, liberally granted us the escheated property of York District till it amounts to 10,000 dollars, we could not be otherwise than highly stimulated to a perseverance, which would vest those funds, when evolved, in a substantial and permanent Academy. An annual notice should be sufficient to keep our Academy before the public eye. If there be any material alteration in the affairs of the Academy, notice will be given in due time. Boarding still continues at \$70 per annum, and Tuition at \$24. The health of our settlement preserves its uniform character. Proposing these particulars of the Academy to the public, we would solicit its continued patronage.

ELEAZAR HARRIS,
WILLIAM MOFFAT,
JAMES C. CAREY, Teachers.

Town District, S. C. Nov. 5th, 1825.
To the preceding, the subscriber would add, by stating, that the arrangement which introduced two other Teachers into this Academy was not intended to favor any design on his part to withdraw from very active duty in the Academy. The subscriber will never allow any class to be insulated from himself. He holds the prerogative of calling for the recitation of any class in any department, whenever he thinks proper. His aim is to pervade the establishment, directly and indirectly, with his presence, his labors, and his system of education; not to press it with the dead weight of an incubus. His assistants shall always deserve the public trust, by their talents, learning, assiduity, and good character; as the present assistants do. Mr. Moffat was educated partly at this Academy, and knows its mode of education well. He has taught in this state with success; and is now stationed here with general approbation. Mr. Carey was late a teacher in the Raleigh Academy, and holds testimonials of a flattering nature from various persons in N. C. to whom he was known as a Teacher. Mr. Moffat and Mr. Carey are both capable of teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, and several of the Sciences; and their Departments are sketched according to their particular excellencies. If a vacancy should, at any time, take place in the Departments which these gentlemen fill, the united efforts of our Trustees and the subscriber will be directed to such a choice, as will fill their places fully to the satisfaction of the public. As the subscriber has allowed no intersection of another sphere of usefulness, with that of a Teacher of this Academy, and in so doing has succeeded in rearing it up to its present size, he will indulge the hope, that the same concentration of efforts, for the future, will continue its growth, and base it immovably in the cheerful, steady patronage of an enlightened public.

E. HARRIS,
Communications directed to Ebenezer Academy Post-Office, and addressed to any of the Trustees named below, will be duly noticed.
Rev. R. B. Walker, p. t. Col. T. Williams,
Rev. J. Harris, sec'y. Mr. J. H. Barry,
J. Gallant, esq. Dr. E. Jennings,
Mr. R. Wetters, Capt. J. Anderson.

Coppersmith's Tools.
FOR sale, a full set of Coppersmith's Tools. Apply to **ALBERT TORRENCE,** Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1825.

Charlotte Female Academy.

The Trustees of the Charlotte Female Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell and Lady. A large and convenient brick building, located in one of the most healthy situations in this village, has been erected, which will be occupied by the Rev. T. Cottrell and family. Ample funds for the support of this Institution, have been placed in the hands of the Trustees by the liberal donations of the citizens of Charlotte and its immediate vicinity, who stand pledged, as well as the Trustees, for its respectability. The Trustees feel assured, from the high recommendations of Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, with which they have been furnished from the most unquestionable sources, and from their long experience in the management of Institutions of this kind, that those who feel a lively interest in the success of this Academy will not be disappointed. The various branches of Female Education, both literary and ornamental, will be taught; and the most unremitting attention is pledged to the manners and morals of the pupils. Boys, not exceeding ten years old, will be admitted. The first session will close on the fifteenth of June, and the next session commence on the next day and close on the 15th of November. Boarding can be had in respectable families in town, at forty dollars per session. Terms of tuition, in the literary branches, per session, \$10. The ornamental branches will be taught upon the following terms, viz:

Muslin Work and Marking, pr. Session,	\$5
Embroidery,	do 10
Drawing and painting, on paper, do	10
do do on velvet, do	10
Music on the Piano,	do 30

Each payable in advance.
N. B. A few pupils can be accommodated with board at the Academy.

DAVID R. DUNLAP, Committee.
JOHN H. WILSON,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, 4194

250 dollars Reward.

BROKE Stokes Jail, on the night of the 3d inst. William Smith, alias Robinson, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of an ordinary size, dark hair, tolerable thin visage, long sharp nose, pale blue or grey eyes, rather slow of speech, down look, and fond of spirits; he represented of an Eagle on one of his arms put in with indelible ink and the mark of ring on one or two of his fingers put on in the same way; he is famed for horse-racing, foot-racing, shooting, and gambling. He has travelled extensively over the United States, stealing and trading horses and negroes. I believe him to be the greatest horse-thief in the United States, and is connected with others in that business, particularly a man by the name of Martin. I have heard of his stealing horses in different States, and I know of his stealing five within a week prior to his being committed to Jail. He is an artful fellow, and will be hard to detect, for he says himself that he never lacks for a name where he goes. He told a man who broke Jail with him, that this is the fourth Jail that he has broke.

He was committed to Jail for stealing two horses and a negro, for which there is no doubt but that he is guilty.
A reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be given for his apprehension, so that I can get hold of him.
C. L. BANNER, Sheriff.
Germantown, Stokes Co. N. C. } 3:00
Dec. 3d, 1825.

Such publishers of Newspapers as are disposed to facilitate the detection of a great scoundrel, are requested to take some notice of this advertisement.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1825; Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and it will be heard ex parte.
JAS. G. SPEARS, Ck.
Price adv. \$4. 5wt99

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. James Cornwell vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered for the plaintiff according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
6wt94

State of North-Carolina, Rowan County:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November sessions 1825. Thomas Cranfield vs. Thomas Gardner and others. Scifa: to sell real estate of John Gardner, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Russell and wife two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the real estate aforesaid should not be sold—or judgment will be entered according to scire facias.
Test: JNO. GILES, Ck.
6wt94

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.
JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r.
Dec. 24, 1824. 43

The Must.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
How sweet is the rose in the gay dewy morning,
That peeps with a smile o'er yon eastern hill;
How fair is the lily, our gardens adorning,
And fresh the daisy that blooms by the mill.
But Mary! the rarest, the fairest sweet flower
That ever adorned the green banks of the main—
Compared with whose beauty, the eglantine
bower,
The rose, and the lily, how trifling and vain.
How lovely her bosom, where friendship and feeling
Still heave for misfortune the dear tender sigh;
How sweet are her looks, every beauty revealing,
And mild the lustre that beams in her eye.
The blush of her cheek still outlives Aurora.
When beauty and music awake the young
dancer;
And sweeter her smile than the smile of sweet
Flora.
When primroses and daisies bedeck the gay
lawn,
And O! lovely maid, may thy beauties still flourish,
Un-nipt by the blast of misfortune's rough gale;
May virtue attend thee, thy goodness to nourish,
And no ruffian hand the sweet blossom assail.
The proud city Beaumont may adore their city Belles,
And Poets as venal their praises re-echo;
But in our little village, a much fairer dwells—
Tis Mary, sweet Mary, the flower of Buffalo.
Dec. 2nd, 1825. L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"FORGET NOT."
Forget not the absent tho' pleasure's wreath,
And other friendships may surround thee;
Forget not one, tho' the balmy breath
Of social comfort circles round thee.
But remember the scenes that once yielded delight,
And think of a being who shared them with thee;
Nor let pleasure, nor absence, nor time's rapid
flight,
His affection erase from thy memory.

THE INQUEST.

Poor Peter Pike is drown'd, and neighbors say
The jury mean to sit on him to day:
Know'st thou what for? said Tom.
Quoth Ned, "No doubt
'Tis merely done to squeeze the water out."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH LADIES.

Mr. Carter, in one of his late letters from London, speaks of the English females in the following terms:
"We met Lady Salisbury in her coach, with two postillions and a brace of out-riders, all in livery. She is said to be a second Diana Vernon in horsemanship, riding full speed, and leaping the most formidable barriers at stag-hunts, in which she is peculiarly fond of participating. The English ladies generally ride on horse-back with boldness, dexterity and gracefulness. Their beaver hats exactly resemble those of the other sex; their high collars and black cravats, tied before in the style of a fashionable gentleman, with the appendage of a long whip, give them somewhat of a masculine appearance. One of the causes, however, of rosy cheeks and healthy complexions, may be found in these equestrian exercises, and in the habit of walking much more than is common in our country."

LAW.

The following decision was made by the Supreme Court at the Law Term in Worcester, (Mass.)—"A principle, of some importance, was settled in relation to parents and minor children, and as to the right of the former to wages earned by the latter; and we understand the Court to have decided, that wherever a parent permits his children to contract for wages, without interfering to claim them, he thereby loses his right, not only to recover such part of the wages as may have been actually paid to the child, but also to any part which may remain unpaid; so that he cannot maintain an action for the subsequent earnings of the child; and the child only is entitled to receive them to his own use, free from the parent's control."

Mr. O'Connell, in a long letter to the Editor of the Dublin Morning Register, denounces *Cobbett* as a "vile vagabond," "a liar," and one "who has outlived his intellect."

A gentleman of the name of Dickinson of Shrewsbury, was lately committed to Fitchfield's prison in London, for hanging upon the railings and pillars a seditious placard; the tenor of which was—that he had been robbed of a considerable property by the unjustifiable oppression of the law; that for seven years he had been in vain applying for redress to the government; that the King, as respected the due administration of justice, had not acted up to the coronation-oath; and that, finally, George 4th, commonly called the king, ought to be such no longer, but his heir put up on the throne.

RUSSIA.

There are six Universities in the Russian Empire; namely, at Moscow, Petersburg, Cassan, Lorpap, Ceerkoff, and Wilna. No student is allowed to go abroad for study, until he has been at least three years in a Russian University. All candidates for military offices, must be examined at a University. But notwithstanding the number of public places of instruction, (and that is small in comparison of the extent of the Empire,) it must not be supposed that the means of acquiring learning are great. Many departments of literature are wholly interdicted, and the whole plan of instruction is subject to the inspection of political censors. The Arts and Sciences cannot flourish under a despotism.
Mud. Gaz.

A letter from Milledgeville to the Editors of the Georgian states, that Silver of the finest quality, has been found in some parts of the Territory lately acquired by the Creek Treaty. The samples of ore carried to Milledgeville afforded twenty-five per cent of pure silver.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, a person of the name of Wm. Vaughan, has been convicted of passing a counterfeit Fifty Cent change Note, purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Yeatman & Kent; and the punishment by the State Law for this offence is Death!—How many a worse criminal walks abroad with crest erect, and looks down honest poverty to scorn! How odious the law which rates a poor creature, ignorant perhaps of what he is doing, equally with the assassin, the burglar, or the traitor!

A letter from Charlottesville, Va. mentions the following testimony in favor of the venerable JEFFERSON's devotion to the cause of education:

Mr. Jefferson has even taken down, from his own hall, the numerous curiosities which he had collected and which had been sent to him from other countries, in the course of his long and distinguished life, and presented them to the University. One large room in the rotunda is appropriated as a museum, and the collection of curiosities, when properly arranged, will be extremely interesting.

On publishing Gov. Barton's message to the Legislature of this state, when they convened, the *Norfolk Herald* makes the following remarks:

There is much to interest the people of North Carolina in the Message of Governor BURTON. Internal Improvements and Education are the leading topics which engage his solicitude, both of which have been much neglected in that state. There is not, we fearlessly assert it, a state in the union so rich in natural resources as North Carolina. Her soil and climate are congenial to all the staple productions of her sister states, and to many that they cannot raise. Why then does she linger behind those states which are less favored by nature than she is? and why is she not among the foremost of them in encouraging education? Let her Legislature answer."

The following communication to the Legislature of Vermont, by one of its members, is as excellent as it is certainly unique in its character:

Mr. BELL informed the House, that he was requested by his Excellency, to invite the members to call and take a social glass of wine at Cottrell's Hotel, and that this invitation was predated upon the circumstance of his Excellency's being about to relinquish the Gubernatorial Chair—*The House concurred.*—[OF COURSE!]

A book is said to have just appeared in London, without title-page, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or, as the phrase among them is, not caring who suffers. The first number contains 4,000 of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. It is threatened to be continued periodically. [Such a work, it is hinted, is in contemplation in this city.]
New-York Gazette.

It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, on the authority of a circular from a respectable house in London, whose opinion on this subject is particularly entitled to respect, that the debts and effects of Mr. Samuel Williams, at the time of his failure, were as follows:—Debts \$650,000, effects, \$500,000; deficiency, \$150,000, or nearly \$700,000.